GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FORCE BILL AND LAND BILL UNDER DE BATE-MOTION TO REMOVE RELIGIOUS DIS-ABILITIES IN TRINITY COLLEGE.

LONDON, Friday, April 1, 1870. The House of Commons to-day, in Committee, considered the Irish Force bill as returned from the House of Lords with amendments, and engaged in a features of its coercive clauses. Messrs, Ball and Disraeli accused Mr. Gladstone of introducing amendments which altered the principle on which the bill was based.

Mr. Gladstone warmly resented the charge, and argued the entire ceherency of the modifications which he had suggested. Mr. Gladstone moved that all the amendments made in the House of Lords, save one, be agreed to. The motion was carried.

The consideration of the link Land bill was samed. The Selicitor-General for Ireland, and Mr. Heuse took a recess, after which the debate was

Mr. Fawcett moved a resolve that the House, approving the plan of unsectarian and undenominaional teaching in Ireland, is in favor of remodeling Trinity College so as to remove religious disabilities. Mr. Fawcett supported his resolve with cogent ar-

Mr. Plunkett, as member for Trinity College, followed, angrily reprobating interference with that institution. He predicted that the adoption of this resolve would produce results affecting not that college alone, but all the educational establishments of

Mr. Gladstone reminded the gentleman that the abolition of University tests was one of the proposed measures of the session, and in the present discussion that fact must be kept in view. He referred to the imputation of Ultramontane tendencies in the Ministry, and pronounced it absurd. He deplored the necessity of introducing a measure tending to convulse the country, but denied emphatically that the trust confided by the people to the Whig party would be abandoned. His duty was unmistakable, If assured that the Government was on the wrong course, he would acknowledge it; but, feeling that he was right, be must stand where he stood.

Mr. Beresford Hope urged Mr. Fawcett to withdraw his resolve. Mr. Ball made a speech in support of the resolve. Without action on the subject the House adjourned.

In the House of Lords this evening the Irish Force ball was again received from the House of Commons, with all the Lords' amendments concurred in save one. Without taking action on the bill the House adjourned.

THE WISDOM OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM. The Examiner finds, in the disconnected and con tradictory discussions on Irish affairs in the House of Commons, proofs of the wisdom of the American system, which leaves local affairs to local legis

INCREASED DISCONTENT - NEW OUTRAGES -MORE EMIGRATION-CONSEQUENCES OF THE COERCION BILLS

The popular discontent in Ireland seems to be mcreasing. The evening papers of this city to-day ublish a long list of outrages which have recently en committed there. Yesterday the Protestant Church at Buttevant, Cork Co., was entered by evildisposed persons, the walls and furniture defaced, and the building itself nearly destroyed.

The Dablin correspondent of The Frening Post says that the emigration from Ireland to the United States impressed to a remarka' le extent within the past few days, and is altegether due to the passage through Parliament of the obnoxious bill for the preservation of life and property in Ireland.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE COMPANY. Atlantic Cable Company, after considering the proposed bill for consolidation of the Angle an with the French Transatlantic Cable Com pany, have given it their approval, three-fourths of the stock supporting it. A resolution to this effect has been adopted at a meeting of the Company.

THE UNIVERSITY CREWS. The University beat crews are out two or three times a day on the Thames. The practice of the Oxford men is still the best, but the Cambridge crew

are fast improving.

mittee has been appointed to make arrange ments for the visit of the English delegation to the World's Conference of the Evangelical Alliance at New-York next Autumn. The delegates will probably be the Rev. Dr. Jobson, Prof. Blakie, Canon itt, and the Rev. Mosere Dale, Hoare, Cairns, and Alexander.

J. S. Morgan & Co. have introduced the mortgage bonds of the St. Louis Bridge Company into this

FRANCE.

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY-CHARLES HUGO'S CONDEMNATION. Paris, Friday, April 1, 1870.

The Gazette des Tribuneaux to-day announces that at least six weeks will be required for a proper examination into the affairs of the conspiracy. 'Although the magistrates are diligently at work, the Gazette adds, "every day something new and important transpires in regard to the matter."

Charles Hugo of the editorial staff of the Rappel has been condemned to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs, and the managing editor of the same paper has been sentenced to three months' impresonment and a fine of 2,000 francs, for a viola-

THE PROJECT FOR A SENATUS CONSULTUM—FRINCE EQUAPARTE'S INTENTIONS—ANOTHER STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION.

The Ministerial journals defend the Senatus Consultum, while all the other papers pronounce it insuf-The Presse (newspaper) announces that Prince

Pierre Bonaparte has gone to America, and his family have been sent to Switzerland. Other journals say the Prince has not left France, but soon will. Another manifestation was made to-day by the

students of the Ecole de Medicine against Dr. Tardien. They refused to allow the professor to proceed with his lecture. There was much disorder, but the police did not interfere.

SPAIN.

AN EXCITING SCENE FOLLOWED BY THE RESIGNA-TION OF A MINISTER.

Madrid, Friday, April 1, 1876. A sharp discussion occurred in the Constituent Cortes yesterday afternoon between Señor Robledo, soe of the deputies from Porto Rico, and Señor M Boserra, the Minister for the Colonies, wherein the honor of the first-named gentleman was called in question. An exciting scene ensued, which was followed by the withdrawal of Señor Becerra from the Cabinet.

THE NEW MINISTER. Sefor Moret, who replaces Becerra in the Ministry of the Colonies, is an intimate friend of Admiral Topete, late Minister of the Marine. It is understood that the new Minister favors the proposed con-stitution for Porto Rico, and will carry it through

PARIS, Friday, April 1, 1810. Dispatches from Madrid state that preparation are being made for a great demonstration in that city on Sunday next against military conscription.

## ITALY. ANGTHER CABINET CRISIS.

LONDON, Friday, April 1, 1820. It is reported at Rome that all attempts to conciliste the opposition in the Council of Ministers have been abandoned. Cialdini insists on the resignation of the Cabinet.

THE CARNIVAL FROM A POLITICAL POINT OF

FLORENCE, March 14.-Signor Corti has made an interpellation to the Minister of War as to whether soldiers and officers of the army were really lent out to the Carnival managers. Whether, in case of one of the many accidents happening to them in Carnival service, the country would be bound to pension them or their widows or children. The Minister, Govone, replied very glibly that it had been the in-

variable custom for many years to place at the service of the Carnival directors the military bands and trains; that this year the custom had been followed with his entire sanction; that he saw no harm in it, and if either soldiers or efficers came to grief, they would certainly be pensioned, as they were acting under orders. I suspect that, except among the ultra Catholics, Signor Corti would find no supporters in the attempt to lessen by even a hair's breadth the brilliancy of Carnival. When we remember that protracted debate, mainly on the technical and legal even the King, supposed now to be growing devont, availed himself of the week allowed to Milan for the Carnavalone, to shorten the dreary days of Lent; that the Prince and Princess, Ministers and Senators, througed the Lombard capital to the last hour, and the last moment of the last hour, of Meneghino's life, we may form some notion of the national passion for the mad buffooneries which appear so childish and senseless to Northern eyes.

'You, Signer Lanza," says Don Margatto, " who in 1865 prohibited public processions in the streets lest they should lead to disorder; you, who confined Ball, discussed the technicalities of the bill. The Catholic ceremonies to Catholic churches—how is it that for more than a month you allow the streets of Turin to be invaded by Glandnia and his mummeries, of Bologna by Balanzone, and actually prohibit the passage of carriages in Milan during the caravan masquerade? The procession of the Corpus Domini may be interrupted and spoiled, but Meneghino's buffocus are to be repeated! And you, Signor Castagnola (now Minister of Agriculture), you who reduced feast days in Italy to the single festival of the Statuto, on the plea that so many holidays wasted the time and diminished the earnings of peasants and artisans-how is it that you allow, nay, by your public presence at Milan, encourage, a full month's holiday in which peasants and artisans spend the scant earnings of the Winter and waste their time in revelry ?" The question is well put, and the only possible reply of the Ministers is that "Italy is weary of your religious festivals and mummeries, but she must amuse herself, and Carnival offers the occasion. In the festas, the hard cash of peasant and artisan, goes into the Church's pocket. During the Carnival season the money of the wealthy passes to the working classes. And we are now becoming highly moral; the Florentine Carnival is an Industrial Exposition. The fair, the exhibition, are incentives to agriculturists and manufacturers to do more and better things by next year,"-and so on to the end of the chapter.

At the best, the reply is lame, and the political economy doubtful. If any individual or combination of circumstances would abolish Carnivals in Italy, men and events would render a service as important as that which followed the lessening of the power of the priesthood.

ROME.

THE ARMENIANS.

ROME, Friday, April 1, 1870. It is asserted that the Papal Court has rejected the overtures made by Ali Pasha in favor of the Arme

CARDINAL SCHWARZENBERG AND BISHOP STROSS-MAYER SILENCED BY THE COUNCIL-A SCENE. LONDON, Friday, April 1, 1870. Advices from Rome report a remarkable scene at a

recent sitting of the Council. Cardinal Schwarzenberg and Bishop Strossmayer endeavored to urge a policy of conciliation, and while speaking in favorable terms of Protestants, and objecting to the anothernas directed against them as arrogant and profane, they were silenced by the angry uproar of the assembly.

CUBA.

LETTER OF MR. CLAY IN VINDICATION OF THE CUBAN CAUSE.

The following is the reply of the Hon. Cassius M. Clay, President of the Cuban Charitable Aid Society, to Gov. Palmer of Illinois:

New-York, April 1, 1870.

DEAR Sin: Your letter of the 28th of March, uito., is received. I regard it as an evidence of the growing popularity of our cause, that you feel the necessity of vindicating, by an appeal to the public, your refusal to act as Vice-President of the Cuban Charitable Aid Society. I cannot admit the force of your distinction between the duties of Governors and private citizens here; for if a Governor would be wrong in aiding an oppressed people to recover their right of self-government, then all of us are wrong in doing so. If you are right in assuming that we cannot aid the Cubans because our Government is "at peace with Spain," then, as we are at peace with spain," then, as we are at peace with all nations and people, there is nowhere on the earth an injustice and tyranny which you could aid in overthrowing, and France and other European countries and subjects did wrong in aiding our fathers in 1776 against British oppression, which was paternal and beneficent compared with the tyranny of Spain over Cuba. On the contrary, I hold that every honest man, the world over, owes every other man his moral support, and pecuniary and physical contracts and support, and pecuniary and physical contracts are not pecuniary and physical contracts and support, and pecuniary and physical contracts and support, and pecuniary and physical contracts and pecuniary and physical contracts and contracts and pecuniary and physical contracts and pecuniary and physical contracts and con did wrong in aiding our interes in the against british oppression, which was paternal and beneficent compared with the tyranny of Spain over Cuba. On the contrary, I hold that every honest man, the world over, owes every either man his moral support, and pecuniary and physical aid so far as may be consistent with his own self-preservation against every wrong of the aggressor. It is true the foreign relations of this Republic are intrusted to the Federal officers, but those officers are themselves, but the creatures are representatives of the people, and are bound in reason and in constitutional law to carry out the well-defined and intelligent public will. This Republic is no disturber of the peace of nations, or intrusive propagandists of its principles. But when an oppressed people rise in arms to vindicate the very foundation principles of our Government, following the beneficent example which we have set them, it is not only our right, but our duty to refrain from siding and abetting their enemies, but also to give them our cordial sympathy and support in all legal ways. That we intend to violate no "laws of Congress," we have piedged curselves in the circular which we made a part of our invitation, and you will find it hard to make the American people believe that we are not the men who will stand truly to our pledges. The nohlest sentiment which our distinguished and patriotic President ever attered was, "Let us have Peace;" and I think you will, on reflection, regret that you have attempted to keep alive the enmities and distrusts of the late unhappy Rebellion by your allusion to the past life of Gen. Jordan, who is now Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban forces. I prefer to attribute to him higher purposes, and the noblest reparation that can be made for his attempt to enslave one people, is the self-sacrifice de keep hone is the enslave one honor is above question; and the demand for the about the out.

By the Constitution of the 10th of April, 1869, article twenty-fourth, "all the inhabitants of the Repub

SAN DOMINGO.

A SPECIAL ENVOY FROM BAEZ-THE TIME FOR RATIFYING THE TREATY.

Washington, April 1 .- A special envoy from San Domingo, named Cohen, has arrived here with lispatches direct from President Baez. He was at the White House this morning, and had a long interview with the President, who introduced him to a number of senators. He brings important information concerning affairs in the Islands. He says that since the fact has ecome generally known among the inhabitants there that negotiations were going on looking to the annexation of that island to the United States, it has had a very marked and beneficial effect, and the insurgent element, which has been more or less strong for several years back, has settled down. There is, he says, little if any spoken opposition to the Baez Administra-tion. Mr. Cohen visited the Capital in the afternoon, and conferred with a number of Senators on the importance of the ratification of the treaty now pending in the Senate. It is understood that the treaty will not be passed for consideration, inasmuch as Bacz has signified his willingness to extend the time for its ratification t his willingness to extend the time the President any reasonable period. In the mean time the President and the friends of the measure will continue their labors in its behalf, in the hope of securing it a two-thirds vote.

Mr. Commissioner Cohen declares that the question of annexation to Spain, which was discussed during two years, was carried by only 4,000 votes. Cabral's election, in 1896, was effected/through Universal Suffrage by a majority of 4,300 votes, but the vote in favor of annexation to the United States, which was taken in less than a fortingth, without any kind of interference on the part of the Government, or the presence of a single soldier, was decided by a majority of more than 16,000, with an opposition of only two per cent.

THE NEW DOMINION. THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

MONTREAL, March 28 .- You are aware that we have a Canadian Silver Currency about sufficient to pay postages with, and to make change at the Customfouse. The bulk of the circulation here is in American quarters" and English shillings, which pass for 25 cents each. In this money almost all of our business is transacted, wages are paid, and purchases made by workmen and laborers. In large transactions a discount of from 24 to 5 per cent is allowed on account, of course, of its built. All business men had a "bankable pirce." and a "silver price," for their goods, and so far from being a nuisance, too presence of this volume of Ameri-can silver was an aid to the country, increasing the cir-

culation. One Werr, a broker in this city (with no capital, and, I am given to understand, but indifferent autecedents, having failed, if not absolutely levanted, twice) undertook to ship several millions of dollars of American silver to the States, but his scheme fell through. No one could see where the profits were to come in, and regarded with distrust a plan to buy silver at 284 cents, and sell it in New York where it would only bring 524. Suspecting a swindle, they fought shy and the habble burst. Werr, however, found aid in Sir Francis Hucks, and the humbug was gotten up again, this time under Governmental auspices. A proclamation was issued to the effect that after the 15th April, American silver should pass current to the amount of \$10 par cent, and it was proposed to issue shin-plasters like your postal and fractional currencies. This proclamation, you will see, meant nothing. Now Amerisolver should pass current to the amount of \$10 at a discount of 20 per cent, and it was proposed to issue shin-plasters like your postal and fractional currencies. This proclamation, you will see, meant nothing. Now American silver is not a legal tender at 20 per cent discount, or any other rate of discount; after the 15th April if any one desires he can force a creditor to accept \$10 of it at 20 per cent discount. It is not, however, likely that many men would be found foolish enough to give for \$8 what intrinsically is worth \$9.00, and all the legislation in the world couldn't make an American dollar less than so many grains of butinon worth so much a pound. It was therefore impossible that silver should go below 6 per cent discount. But the proclamation did a deal of mischief, for the simple country-folk, thinking that (practically) one lifth of April, began to force their hords on the market, and so glutted it. In spite, however, of this, the lowest discount yet reached has been \$5\;\text{, and one Toronto firm has offered to take \$1,000.000 of silver at 1 per cent, better lates than the Government. The issue of shipplasters is terribly unpopular. The Free Lance, the comic paper of the city, came out in a very determined manner against the movement last week, and hinted broadly that the whole thing was a put-up job; that when the 15th was passed silver would resume its old price, and that llincks and were respeculating in it, buying it up at a low price now by "bearing" the market with a doubtful proclamation to sell out at an advance when things came back to their old level. Either this was the intention, or else the Government wished to put out a few millions of fractional currency, receiving money therefor and using it.

There would be no earthly possibility of popularizing or even circulating such a currency among this people. Every Board of Trade, or mercantile or financial organization here, has opposed the measure. On Friday the streets were placarded with posters, "Down with shipplasters! Silver at

TRIAL OF PRINCE BONAPARTE. THE FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The High Court of Justice for the trial of Prince Benaparte assembled on the 21st ult. at Tours.

All the civil and military authorities, as well as the mother and brother of the late Victor Noir, were present. Prince Pierre Bonaparte was introduced at 12:40 p. m., accompanied by a Captain of Gendarmerie. The jury having been sworn, the President read an address to the jury explaining the exceptional jurisdiction in the present case and their duties. The interrogatory of the Prince was then proceeded with:

The President—You were condemned in 1849!—I was then grossly insulted.

A lamentable article was published by you in the Access to la Captar Capt

amily.

Being questioned respecting the incidents at Auteuil,
Being questioned exactly the recital made by him on

Being questioned respecting the incidents at Anteuit, the Prince repeated exactly the recital made by him on the day of the murder.

Why did you enter the saloon with a revolver! I always carry a revolver.

Your hand was on the revolver in your pocket! To this the Prince made no reply, but stated afterward that M. de Fonvielle showed his pistol first.

Why did you fire upon M. de Fonvielle, who endeavored to scane! M. de Fonvielle and was

to escape! M. de Fenvicile endeavored to fire, and was taking aim.

A printed plan of the house of the Prince at Auteuil was distributed among the members of the jury, and the President gave some explanations.

By M. Floequet, the counsel for the Noir family—Why
was your pistol found fully loaded when you were arrested? I releaded it because I believed myself in danger

rested! I releaded it because I believed myself in danger from persons outside.

The sitting of the Court was then suspended.

The court reassembled at 2:50 p. m. M. Lalmand, Secretary of M. Roidot, Commissioner of Police, read the deposition of M. de Fonvielle, made on the 10th of January, in which the Prince is accused of having struck a blow before firing.

M. de Fonvielle was then summoned to the witness-box. He repeated his version of the affair, and said he did not imagine that he was going to visit an assassin. The Prince replied, "you're an assassin yourself."

M. de Fonvielle, in answer to the President, declared that he himself was always armed. Had he not been he should have been killed at the Prince's house.

The Prince hereupon declared that M. de Fonvielle's version was entirely false; the latter had invaded his house armed, and should not now be a witness, but a defendant in the cause.

fendant in the cause.

In reply to M. Leroux, the Prince's counsel, M. de Fonvielle denied positively ever having said that the Prince
had been struck by Noir.

The witness gave his evidence in a very excited

The witness gave his evidence in a very excited manner.

The witness M. Grousset, the editor of the Arenir de la Corse, then arrived, attended by two gendarmes. He was very violent in giving his evidence. He was asked if he was any relation to the accused, and replied, "His mother had so many lovers that it was possible." During his examination he was called to order, and M. de Grandperret, the Procureur Imperial, told him that if he repeated this outrageous conduct he should be compelled to indict a punishment upon him.

M. Grousset replied, but was interrupted by the President, who requested him to confine himself to the facts of the case.

M. Grousset then gave explanations at great length, and in the course of his observations said that Prince Pierre's crime had caused a universal affright, and that he (the witness) had never better understood the sad condition into which 18 years of Imperial rule had plunged France.

M. de Grandperret, hereupon rose and stated that he

France.

M. de Grandperret hereupon rose and stated that he did not wish to demand any greater penalty than that which the witness was already suffering in prison, but he requested that the witness should be reconducted thather, and that his written deposition should be read to the court. The President acceded to this request. As he was going out, Grousset turned to kies Fonvielle, which caused the anthence to laugh outright. After this secue, the depositions were read over, and the court rose at about five o'clock.

San Francisco to New York, to know if it would suit her views and wishes to have the remains of Gen. Thomas, who is accompanying the remains of Gen. Thomas were about five o'clock.

the depositions were read over, and the court rose at about five o'clock.

Grousset was sent back to prison, and accused of being party to a plot against the Prince.

The correspondent of the Paris Temps says the Government has determined not to send a stenographic corps. The reporting of the proceedings is freely left to the newspapers, which are at present represented by forty-three correspondents, including an American journalist, the representative of The New-York Theothy, who has just arrived. The ordinary spectators were the first to take their place at the opening of the Court. There were no complaints in regard to accommodation. President Glandaz epigrammatically remarked "even the press were satisfied." There was a large number of ladies present. The prisoner entered, accompanied by Ramolini of the gendarmeric. He is not very tail, but is rather corpulent. He walks with difficulty, owing, it would be supposed, to the gout, but it appears that in one of numberless adventures in which he has been engaged he had his legs crushed. His large and well-formed eyes are surmounted by thick eyebrows, and his forchead is large, but rather low. There is a striking resemblance between the Prince and Napoleon I., and many might be seen comparing him with the portrait of Napoleon I. on the wall of the court.

## DRAMATISTS AND MANAGERS.

AN IMPORTANT BILL FOR THE PROTECTION OF AUTHORS. Mr. Trumbull recently introduced a bill into

the United States Senate "for the encouragement and protection of dramatic compositions, by securing to the authors and proprietors of the same" the right of exclu sive property therein for the term of ten years. Pro vision is made that the bill shall not abridge any right of an author as given him under the previous copyright laws, but it is intended especially to protect him in the exclusive right to the public performance or representation of plays which are not published. The bill provides for the usual filling of a printed title-page with the U.S. District Court, with the same fees as at present—50 cents for original record and 50 cents for overy copy under seal. It then provides that if "any manager, actor, or other person, after such record of the title, shall, within the period of ten years, copy, act, perform or represented, such dramatic composition, in whole or part, or in any manner aid in the same, or shall in any manner use or appropriate, or cause to be used or appropriated, the title of such dramatic composition, by applying it to any other dramatic composition, without the consent of the author or proprietor, he shall be liable for damages in any United States Court or any State Court having jurisdiction." These damages are, in all cases, to be not less than \$100 for the first offense and \$50 for every subsequent offense, and as much more as the Court considers just. It is further provided that the manager or vision is made that the bill shall not abridge any right of be not less than a like in a man man and a like court con-subsequent offense, and as much more as the Court con-siders just. It is further provided that the manager or other person so offending shall be judged guilty of a mis-demeaner, subject to indictment, and to a fine of not less demeaner, subject to indictment, and to a fine of not less than \$100 for each offense, or imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or both fine and im-prisonment, in the discretion of the Court. Action brought under this act may be commenced any time within two years after the offense. The bill was read twice, referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed. It now lies in Committee.

ARRIVAL OF CALDWELL. Col. Whitley arrived in this city at 8 last evening, having in charge Richard B. Caldwell, one of the men said to have been concerned in the drawback conspiracy. The latter was delivered to Col. Whitley by Sheriff Jarvis of Toronto, at the Suspension Bridge on Thursday night, on a warrant of extradition granted by the Governor-General of Canada. The warrant was served soon after Caldwell had been recommitted by Judge Wilson of Toronto, on a new writ of habeas corpus, and Caldwell was somewhat surprised to find himself so suddenly in the custody of a United States officer. He said that his bitter and prolonged struggle in the Canadian Courts against extradition was mainly due to the advice of counsel, and not from any unwillingness on his part to be sent to this city. He denounced a lawyer named Barney Delevan, practicing at Montreal, for attempting to force \$2,000 out of him by threatening to tell his whereabouts to the police after he had made his escape from them. He mentioned that he traveled about 400 miles in a sleigh, and was very nearly forcen in his efforts to clude the Montreal officers. Mr. A. D. Shaw, U. S. Counsel at Toronto, gave valuable assistance in traveling the extradition. Caldwell was confined at conspiracy. The latter was delivered to Col. Whitley by U. S. Counsel at Toronto, gave valuable assistance in procuring the extradition. Caldwell was confined at police headquarters last evening, and will be brought before a United States Commissioner to-day.

The remains of the second son of the Hon. A. B. Cornell, Surveyor of the Port, who was killed in the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Thursday afternoon by a fail from the fourth to the first floor, will be taken to Ithaca today for interment. Yesterday the officers of the customs connected with the Surveyor's Department united in an expression of sympathy with the family. The boy was years of age, remarkably interesting and gave great promise for the future.

WASHINGTON.

NESTY—GEN. AMES ADMITTED TO THE SEN-ATE—PROSPECTS OF AN EARLY ADJOURN-MENT OF CONGRESS—UNPOPULARITY OF THE INCOME TAX—GEN. THOMAS'S FUNERAL.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, Friday, April 1, 1870. The Cabinet were in session nearly three hours to-day the different Secretaries having large budgets to submit in relation to their respective Departments. It is under stood from official sources that the President submitted his proposed message to Congress suggesting General Amnesty.

In the Senate, to-day, a memorial was presented by

O. B. Hart of Florida, claiming to have been legally elected to the seat in the Senate now occupied by Abijah Gilbert, whose election he asserts was illegal. The matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which seems rather a useless form, as the recommendations of that Committee have of late been utterly disregarded by the Senate. Mr. Morton introduced an important bill, prescribing penalties for any interference with the oper ations of the Fifteenth Amendment, and gave notice that he should call up on Monday his resolutions censuring the inhumanity of Capt. Eyre of the steamship Bombay. The case of Gen. Ames came up in the regular order when the threadbare and weary arguments on both sides were repeated again and again. At time the vote was ordered to be taken, and the Secretary was about to commence the calling of the roll, when Mr. Trumbull thought it incumbent on him to say just "one word;" then Mr. Sumner wanted "a word," and Garrett Davis "a few words," and so the de bate was opened again, and kept up till after five o'clock, when the Senate, by the large majority of 40 to 12, decided to admit Gen. Ames. The only Republicans voting in the minority were Messrs. Carpenter, Conkling, Ed-munds, and Trumbull, all members of the Judiciary Committee, and Messrs. Pratt and Schurz. Thus, with the exception of the latter Senators, the Republican vote was ast solid against the Committee, and this after the many days that have been wasted on the subject. Gen. Ames, who has certainly shown a great deal of patience in his assiduous attention during the whole progress of the debate, was sworn in, and after a brief executive session, the Senate adjourned until Monday. Several bills are the special order for Monday, but the intention is to give the Georgia bill the precedence. Every State is now fully represented in the Senate except Georgia. After Georgia is disposed of Mr. Morton's bill to impose penalties for violation of the Fifteenth Amendment will come up, and promises to give rise to a long siege of debate.

In the House, to-day, the greater portion of the session was consumed in the consideration of bills of a private nature, many of which were disposed of, but few passed. Gen. Garfield closed the general debate on the Tariff bill in one of those peculiar speeches arguing for a tariff for revenue. In opening, he aliuded to the fact that he was making the forty-third speech on the bill, and filling the two hundred-and-first column of The Globe, and congratulated the House that they were so near the end of the debate, and so near the beginning of the bill. Business was begun on the first section by a motion from Mr. Loughridge to strike out the duty on tea. This was debated under the five minute rule for nearly half an hour, when the House resumed legislative business on the private calendar without taking a vote on the amendment. It was the intention of the opponents of the bill to have made a motion to recommit when general debate was closed in Committee of the Whole, but under the rules such a motion cannot be made until the bill is finally considered and ready to be voted on. So, whether the bill is to fail or succeed, the House is bound to go through with it.

The question of an early adjournment of Congress is already the topic of discussion here. The prevailing opinion has been, owing to the slow progress made in the business in both Houses, and the prevalent mania for talk which seems to have taken possession of both branches, that the session would not terminate until late in July. This opinion has been somewhat modified lately, and there is a general feeling that beside the appropriation bills, which Mr. Dawes says he can dispose of by the last of May, the Funding bill, the Tax, Tariff, and Army bills, with some action regarding our Com-merce, Congress will accomplish little. Speaker Blaine s of the opinion that the House will be ready to adjourn in June.

A strong pressure has been brought to bear upon President Grant, by Senators and members of Congress, to induce him to recommend to Secretary Boutwell not to insist on the extension of the income tax. Letters are pouring in upon Congress from all parts of the country, against the extension of what they pronounce a most edious and inquisitorial law. The President has prom-ised to call the attention of Secretary Boutwell to this measure, indicating a willingness to abandon it, if deemed advisable. It is known, however, that Secretary Boutwell is very favorable to this tax, and will insist on its extension, without any reduction. He maintains that

interred at West Point, instead of Troy. If so, the funeral ceremonies will take place on Monday week next, at West Point. If she prefers Troy, then next Friday will be designated as the day. The remains will reach New-York next Wednesday.

The Secretary of State has not yet received any communications from Spain, regarding the unwarranted seizure of the steamer Aspinwall.

President Grant, the Secretary of War, Gen. Sherman, and many other distinguished officers of the late war, have signified the intention of attending the Grand Army celebration in Philadelphia on Saturday the 9th instant.

The House Pacific Railroad Committee to-day agreed to report a bill providing for the construction of a railroad from Umatila, on the Columbia River, to Great Salt Lake, a distance of 500 miles, granting a subsidy of land of twenty sections to the mile each side of the road. The Trans-Continental Pacific Road still hangs fire in the Committee, although frequent efforts have been made to

Admiral Porter appeared before the House Naval Committee to-day on the question of the rank of the line and staff of the Navy. The Committee desired the Admiral's views on the subject of abolishing the executive officers. The Admiral took strong ground against this, and gave his reasons at length why this officer should hold his position in the Navy. The Committee have nearly matured their bill, and will shortly report it to the House.

The question "whether a dealer in tobacco has the right to saw a caddy of tobacco in two, cutting through the stamp, and thus sell the two halves to different persons, and whether such a sale would not be in violation sons, and whether such a sale would not be in violation of section 78, act of July 29, 1868, and whether these haif caddies or half boxes so cut would not be liable to seizure or forfeiture under the provisions of said act," has been answered by Commissioner Delano. He says that the practice of dealers to cut boxes in half and thus self them for the accommodation of customers has been always allowed. The law allows manufacturers to self only in original packages. But retailers may self in less quantities, and a sale of any portion of an original package is a sale made at retail, and if a box or caddy is sawed off from a stamped package and that portion sold, whether to a person who purchased for consumption, or to self again, it should be regarded as a sale at retail from a stamped package, and therefore no violation of law. A box or caddy, cut in half and sold, one with, and the other without, the stamp, is no violation of law, yet the half without stamp may be select, but not confiscated, if it is shown that the remaining half frand and troubles, the Commissioner says: "He has had the stamps for plug tobacco prepared, with a view to placing them in such a position upon the packages as to allow them to be cut in two, leaving a portion of the stamp on each half of the box, so that if it was necessary or desirable to self a half-box, there might be sufficient evidence in that portion of the stamp sold with it, that the box had been paid and that there was no cause for interfering with it." The Commissioner further says that he is aware that manufacturers are putting up their plug tobacco in packages of such sizes as the trade demands, and probably there will be less and less demand for half packages, or for sawing boxes in two. Yet there is no violation of the letter or spirit of the law in doing it, when there is a genuine stamp upon the box as above stated.

The buds for conveying the mail 3,350 routes in the of section 78, act of July 28, 1868, and whether these half

the law in doing it, when there is a genuine stamp upon the box as above stated.

The bids for conveying the mail 3,350 routes in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michiwan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska, and 335 miscellaneous routes in various other States, were opened at the Post-Office Department yesterday, there being nearly 20,000 proposals therefor. The awards for all the routes, except those in Iowa and Michigan and those of the latter, including the miscellaneous routes, will be promulgated in a day or two. The bids this year are 30 per cent more numerous than ever before.

It has been stated that one of the amendments to Mr. Cullom's Utah bill, adopted by the House of Representatives, previous to the passage of the bill by that body, is so worded as to disfranchise the Mormon women in Utah Territory, who were recently entrachised by the Legislature. A careful examination of the bill shows, as it is at present, it does not prevent women from yoting in

lature. A careful examination of the bill shows, as it is at present, it does not prevent women from voting in that Territory, except such as live or, practice bigamy, polygamy, or concubinage, it being provided in the bill that no person, male or female, who so lives, shall be entitled to vote, hold any office of trust or profit, or be entitled to the benefits of the preemption laws, but no reference is made to other females voting. The sixth and seventh sections provide that the grand and petit jurors must be good and lawful men, hence, women cannot sit upon juries. The bill is now before the Senate Committee on Territories.

The Chief of the Money Order Division of the Post-Office Department L engaged upon a list of proposed new money order F-st Offices, Some 400 of which will be set in operation, on the 1st of Jury.

The Freeident has given Gen. Butler the appointment

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH. The following nominations were sent in to-day:
Audress Willmann to be Assesser of Internal Revenue for the Fifth
istrict of New York.
M. T. Patrick to be United States Marshal for Utah Territory.
John E. George to be Postmaster at Lebanon, Fron.

Distinct of New York.

M. T. Patrick to be United States Marshal for Utab Territory.

John E. George to be Postmaster at Lebanen, From.

F. W. Cakley to be Postmaster at Lebanen, From.

F. W. Cakley to be Postmaster at Releat, Waronisis.

Mary J. Frey to be Postmaster at Columbia, From.

Before the calling of the vote in the Senate, on the admission of Gen. Ames. Messrs. Stockton, Thurman, Hamilton of Maryland, and Johnston, who were opposed to the motion, announced that they had paired off with Messrs. Morton, Sawyer, Boreman and Lewis respectively, who would have voted for the motion.

The Committee on Ways and Means has agreed to amend the Tariff bill on sugars so that it will read: On all raw or Museovado sugar, and on all other sugars not above No. 12 Dutch Standard in color, two cents per pound. Also, to admit, free of duty, machinery exclusively for apinning cotton yarn enough for 10,000 spindles in any one manufactory.

and one manufactory.

Among the visitors who called this morning at the Executive Mansion was the Turkish Minister, who announced to the President that the Sultan desires to tender
him a token of his amity and symmathy, and had issued
orders to the Imperial factory at Ourehah, near Smyrna,
for the special execution of a large carpet of one piece
for the East Room of the Mansion. The dimensions of the room requires, it appears, the mounting of a new loom for the purpose.

THE LEGAL TENDER QUESTION. ORDER OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE REOPENING THE

CASE. Washington, April 1 .- In the Supreme Court

Washington, April 1.—In the Supreme Court to-day, Chief-Justice Chase announced the following order: No. 6. Latham agt. United States: No. 7. Denning agt. United States.—On consideration of the motion of the Attorney-General, and of the arguments of counsel thereupon heard, it is now hereby ordered by the Court that these cases be set down for hearing on all the questions involved in the record on the second Monday in April of this term. Dissenting, Mr. Chief-Justice Chase, Associate-Justices Nelson, Clifford, and Field.

It was said by Attorney-General Hoar, in his argument vectories, that the question was decided by a majority

yesterday, that the question was decided by a majority of one. This is correct, considering the number of Judges in office when the opinion was delivered, namely, seven, Judge Grier having several days before resigned, but he had attended the final consultation and acquiesced in the opinion with Chief-Justice Chase, Nelson, Clifford, and Fleid; Associate Justices Swayne, Miller, and Davis, on that occasion dissenting. There is much comment among the members of the bar to-day; some of them contend that counting Grier the opinion was concurred in by two majority, while others say the majority was only one, Grier not being at the time a member of the Court; and it is further suggested, admitting that Judges Chase, Nelson, Clifford, and Field (four), will adhere to their opinion, and that Swayne, Miller, and Davis, together with the two new Judges, Strong and Bradley, making five, may unite in rendering a different opinion, the majority in that case would be only one, so that either way a single Judge would determine the result, thus adding nothing to the weight of Attorney-General Hoar's argument. Judge Grier having several days before resigned, but he

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, April 1.-The public debt statement just issued shows a reduction of \$5,766,349 during March. The following is a recapitulation of the state ment:

Bonds at o per cent	I'man' mee'man		
Total	\$2,107,942,100	00 \$43,733	504 95
Debt bearing interest in Lawful Mone Certificates at three per cent	V		
Navy Pension Fund, at three per cent	14,000,000		
Total	\$59,565,000	00 4483	,859 45
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.  Debt bearing no interest.	3,914,336	64 6512	,008 68
Demand and legal-tender notes	<b>\$336,109,621</b>		
Fractional currency	39,568,079		
Certificates of gold deposited	38,848,500	00	
Total	\$424,526,200	61	
Total Bebt-Principal and interest to	\$2,605,947,637	25 \$44,730	,273 00
Amount in the Treasury.	£7,650,677,910		
Conn	#105,413,745 7,472,729		
Sinking Fund to U. S. soin, interest bonds, and accrued interest thereon. Other U. S. coin, interest, bonds pur-	30,047,642		
chased, and accrued interest thereon.	75,181,663	86-218,115	782 59
Debt, less amount in the Treasury		\$2,432,562	127 74
Debt, less amount in the Treasury on	the let ult	. 2,438,328	477 17
Decrease of Debt during the past r BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC	month		349 43
Amount outstanding	RAILROAD	664,457	320 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid			827 80
Interest paid by the United States			664 96
Interest paid by transportation of mal		. 20	.365 TL
Balance of interest paid by the United	States	4,357	,093 93

CHANGES IN THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS. Washington, April 1 .- General orders No. 35, just assued from the Headquarters of the Army, are as

follows:

First: By order of the President of the United States, Texas having been admitted to representation in Congress, the command heretofore known as the Fifth Military District will cease to exist, and will hereafter constitute a separate military department, headquarters at Austin, Texas, Major-Gen, J. J. Reynolds commanding.

Second: The department known as the Department of Louisiana will be broken up. The State of Louisiana is hereby added to the Department of Texas, and the State of Arkansas to the Department of Missouri, will, as soon as convenient, relieve the garrison at Little Rock by a detachment of the 6th Infantry, and the commanding officer of the troops now in Arkansas will report to Gen. J. J. Reynolds for orders, to take effect as soon as replaced.

Third: The new Department of Texas will form a part of the Military Division of the South.

TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION.

TWENTY PERSONS IN THE RUINS-TWO KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

NEW-HAVEN, April 1 .- A terrible boiler explosion occurred here to-day at the establishment of the New-Haven Folding Chair Company. The building was of brick, four stories high, and of irregular shape, following the track of the New-Haven and Northampton Rall road, on one side, for about 100 feet, with another wing of about equal length. The boiler exploded just after the employes had returned from dinner, and twenty persons were buried in the ruins. One, an Irishman, about 25 years of age, named Matthews, was taken out dead. Another, named Bloomer, was taken out with life almost extinct. James Smith of Branford had his jaw broken. Five or six female employes were taken out more or less bruised and cut, but it is believed that none more or less bruised and cut, but it is believed that none are fatally injured. Five or six men were also taken out, two severely injured, and the rest badly cut or bruised. A number crawled out of the ruins, bruised and bloody. The cause of the disaster is not known. The engineer, it is reported, had not returned from dinner. The boiler is a new one, purchased about five months ago. The Fire Department extinguished the flames, which broke out amid the timbers. The buildings were owned by Mr. Edwin Bowditch of this city, and were badly damaged, while the loss to the Company in stock finished and unfinished and in machinery must be heavy.

OBITUARY.

JAMES 8. CAMPBELL OF CHERRY VALLEY-DEATH OF THE LAST REMAINING PRISONER OF THE

REVOLUTION. Judge James S. Campbell died on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at his residence near the village of Cherry Valley, Otsego County, at the advanced age of 97 years.

He was in many respects a remarkable man, being proba-bly the last prisoner of the war of the Ecvolution, and undoubtedly the only man who met and conversed with both the first President, Gen. Washington, and the last, Gen Grant. He was born in 1772 on the estate where he died, where his father was born, which his grandfather reclaimed from the wilderness on the first settlement of the country, and which is now the residence of his son, the Hon. William W. Campbell. When the massacre of Cherry Valley took place in 1773,

immediately after that of Wyoming, and by the same party of Indians and Tories, under Brant and Butler, Col. Samuel Campbell, the late Judge's father, was away from home with his command in the army. His family were taken captive; the homestead was burned; his aged mother, being unable to keep up with the party on their stormy November march, was killed, and his wife and children carried to Fort Ningara. Most of them were soon exchanged; but the late Judge, then a child six years old, was for some reason retained among the In-dians, was carried off far back into Canada, and became so habituated to the savage life, which he led for about five years, as to forget his native tongue. He was finally, after great exertion, restored to his family at Quebec; and on the resettlement of Cherry Valley, after the war, returned to his home, and has resided there ever since. When the war was over, Gen. Washington rode up the Valley of the ISusquehanna with a party of officers, to view the scene of the late massacre. On his officers, to view the scene of the late massacre. On his way he was entertained at the house of Col. Campbell, where he met the survivors of the bloody attack, among whom was the little rescued prisoner, then about 12 years old. He manifested much interest in the story of the boy-captive, conversing freely with him about the curious experiences he had gone through. The old man retained vivid remembrance of this event, and to the last month of his life dwelt upon it with evident pride. When the war of the Rebellion closed, and Gen. Grant came to Albany to participate in the celebration of the national victories, the aged Judge happened to be visiting his son, Samuel Campbell, esq., of Castleton. He went thence to Albany, where he was introduced to Gen. Grant. Grant. He had the integrity and vigor which seem to pertain

He had the integrity and vigor which seem to pertain so uniformly to those of a Scotch ancestry. He was for 15 years a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and aiways held a position of honor and respect in the community. He leaves the record of an earnest, honorable, and sturdily upright career. He was a man of very modest, sober, and industrious character, of cheerful disposition, and unpretending piety. He leaves a large family of children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. Of his nine sons and one daughter, all are living except one son—Henry. Nearly all of them were professionally educated. Among shiem are the Hon. William W. Campbell, the Rev. Alfred E. Campbell, D.

of two cadets from the ten which he is allowed to appoint, one at West Point and the other at Annapolis, as point, one at West Point and the other at Annapolis, as President of the National Asylum for Disabled Sordiers.

D., of New-York, Samuel Campbell, esq., of Caetleton, and John Campbell, esq., of New-York, Several of his grandchildren served in the late war, and one of them was breveted a Brigadier-General.

THE LATE MAJOR-GEN. THOMAS.

MEETING OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND

At the meeting of the officers of the Army of the Cumberland, in memory of Major-Gen. Thomas held yesterday afternoon at the Astor House, Gen. W. S. Rosecrans was chosen President, Gen. Joseph Hooker, Vice-President, and Major M. H. Bright, Secretary. Gen. Rosecrans, in a brief speech, explained the object of the meeting, and expressed his own sorrow at the loss the nation had suffered, and his gratication at the manifesta tions of appreciation which had been evoked throughout the country. A Committee, consisting of Gens. A. J. Mackay and C. Thomson, Cols. C. H. Lewis, W. W. Berry, and S. B. Lawrence, was appointed to draw up res tions expressing the sentiments of the meeting on the death of Major-Gen. Thomas. The following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted by the meeting: Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take awar from us in the prime of his unabood and meetiness our illustricts and belowed commander, Major-Gen. George H. Thomas, we who had the bonor to serve

under him do

Resider. That we shall ever hold in gratiful remembrance the gallant
officer who led us to so many victories and served his country with such
distinguished zeal. Bying childless, he left us who loved him as a father
to mourn his loss and revere his memory.

Resolved, That, as a mark of our sincere affection for him, we unite
with our conscales in the last offices of respect, by participating in his
obsequites at Tray, and at his sacred grave renew our vows of didelity to
the Republic he loved, and fought so bravely and successfully to sustain
and perpetuate.

of perpetuate.

Resolved. That, out of our regard and affection for his memory, we are the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his be, ared widow, with whose affection we sincerely sympathize, and that a py be also forwarded to tien. I wan McDowell, commanding the Repartent of the Resolved.

ment of the East.

The following resolution was presented by Major Clifford
R. Thomson and adopted:

Resolved, That these who propose to attend the funeral be requested to register their names at the Astor House, at least two days previous iterato; and that those who have Corps badges be requested to wear them on the occasion.

them on the occasion.

The thanks of the meeting were subsequently voted to Major Stetson of the Astor House for his grant of the use of the parlors to the officers of the Army of the Camberland, and the meeting adjourned.

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

THEIR WORK FINISHED-THE ASSOCIATION ABOUT TO DISSOLVE-THE FAREWELL MEET-ING TO BE HELD IN THIS CITY.

Boston, April 1.-The American Anti-Slavery lociety, of which Wendell Phillips is President, has re solved to hold its last meeting, a commemorative jubiler, in Apollo Hall, New-York, on Saturday, April 9. The So-clety will be dissolved in the evening of that date. Representative abolitionists from all parts of the country are expected to be present. The services will last all day

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

... There is no truth in the report that Peabody's grave has been robb d. ...At Dayton, Ohio, on Thursday, the Holly Water Works were publicly tried, and pronounced a suc-

.... A heavy rain-storm was prevailing in the Vest last evening, and the M ributaries were rising rapidly. ....John Dorian's whisky distillery, a bonded warehouse, on Willow-st., Philadelphia, wa Thursday night. Loss \$10,000.

....J. Mathison Caldwell, one of the four missing persons in Poughkeepsie, reached home yester-day after an absence of eleven days. ... The steamer Great Republic sailed from rancisco yesterday for Hong Kong with \$702,000 ire. Her passenger list was small.

Joseph Bartleit, editor of The Bangor Jeffersonian, and Register of Probate for Pen-County, died yesterday of consumption. ....Gov. Geary has vetoed the bill passed by

the Legislature forbidding the erection of put ings on Independence-square, Philadelphia. ....Daniel Kennedy died at St. Louis Thursday of applexy a few minutes after coming out of the air chamber of the eastern pier of the bridge.

....Lynch, the ringleader of the riot on the steamer Dubuque, last Fall, has been arrested in Arkansas. He will be taken to Rock Island for trial. ... Botsford, who shot and killed Lieut. Mason at Camp Curling, Wyoming Territory, was tried at Cheyenne on Thursday. The jury returned a verdict of not

First Louisiana District for the month of March were \$251,000. During the same time last year they were only \$171,000. ....The Albany Burgesses Corps have been

bliged, by prior engagements, to decline the invitation of the 7th New-York Regiment to visit this city on the ... It is proposed to celebrate the adoption of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment in Boston on the 14th of April—the anniversary of Presdent Lincoln's

....Lorense Muller, aged 20, was pushed into masher at the Fairgrove Paper Mills at Hamilton, io, on Wednesday night, by boys with whom he was arreling, and instantly killed.

....Alice Peabody, 19 years old, committed suicide in Boston, yesterday, by shooting herself. The net was committed immediately after an interview with a young man said to be her lover.

....Twenty-one Harvard students were confined in the police lock-up in Cambridgeport, Mass., on Thursday night, for noisy disturbances in the street. They were reprimanded and discharged yesterday.

...The Directors of the Philadelphia Academy of Music have refused to lease that building to the Star Lecture Committee for an address by United States Senator Revels. Their action causes much indignation. ... The jury in the case of Mary Carney on trial in Buffalo for the murder of her nephew, aged eight years, at the town of Hempstead, in July last, rendered a verdict of "not guilty." The trial occupied four days,

Tuesdonsa Ala language at Tuesdonsa Ala lang Tuscaloosa, Ala., between Ryland Randolph and a man named Smith. Randolph was wounded in the leg and thigh, but not dangerously. Smith was also slightly wounded. A bystander was killed. Smith was arrested.

... A discussion on the Woman Suffrage question took place at Feoria on Thursday evening, between Miss Susan B. Anthony of New York and Prof. E. C. Hewitt of Illinois. The discussion lasted two hours. The Professor is said to have come off second best. It was renewed last night. ....An attempt was made on Thursday to

throw an excursion train, on the European and North American Railroad, off the track by placing thereon a stone weighing about 500 pounds. The engine was thrown from the track, causing a detention of between two and three hours, but no other damage was done. lision with a carriage, containing Samuel H. Gaskill and his wife, at a crossing near Woonsocket, R. I. Mrs. Gaskill was killed, and Mr. Gaskill somewhat bruised. The horse was killed, and the vehicle wrecked. The parties belong in North Biackstone, Mass. The horse was unmanageable.

... A match game of billiards of 1,200 points, for the championship of Massachusetts, was played in Boston on Thursday between R. E. Wilmarth of Boston and Frank Dennison of Springfield. The game was won by Dennison, by the following score: Dennison, 1,200; Wilmarth, 787. The time occupied in playing was three hours and twenty minutes.

hours and twenty minutes.

... A recent telegraphic report of a public meeting at Sait Lake City stated that O. J. Hollister, Collector of United States Internal Revenue, had been elected one of the Committee to prepare a memorial to Congress in favor of the modification of the Culiom bill. In a letter to The Descret News of the 28th ult., Mr. Hollister says he was not at the meeting, and authorized no one to make such use of his name.

.... The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company's Avondale mine will commence working the first time since the fire in September last on Monday next. A new coal breaker and other buildings have been constructed at an expense of \$80,000. An opening has been made to the Union mine, 600 feet, and an air shaft sunk to the old reck tunnel. The mine will be ventilated with a fan instead of a furnace, and every precaution for safety to to the miners has been taken.

....On Thursday afternoon, as the Newburgh 

about two hours, only one track being serviceable.

... Horace Greeley will deliver the opening address at the next Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, to be heid Oct. 30. The Association will make extensive improvements on their ground and buildings for the coming Fair, the principal one of which will be the erection of a new amphitheater, capable of seating about 50,000 people, and with a display ring 425 feet in diameter. The present amphitheater will be reroofed and inclosed, and used as a general exhibition building. The cost of the contemplated improvements will be \$100,000.

....In Philadelphia on Thursday night, Constable William Whitesides went into a colored neighborhood in St. Mary-st. to arrest Charles Morris (colored) and a warrant, and while attempting to make the arrest Morris resisted. A crowd collected, and the policeman was struck with a brick. Morris was armed with a kinter and was escaping when the constable fired a revolver. The ball struck Harry Trueman (colored), causing death in a few minutes. The constable made his escape from the fury of the crowd, but was subsequently arrested, and committed to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

quest.

....At a recent meeting of the St. Louis Clearing-House Association the question of adopting a memorial similar to that passed at Chicago, protesting against the passage of the Funding bill, was fully discussed and tabled by a very decided majority, all the National Banks voting to lay it on the table. It is stated that Mr. Croenbold, now at Washington, is misrepresenting the National banks of St. Louis in opposing the Funding bill, and on Thursday telegrams, signed by the representatives of the banks voting as above, were sent to Washington stating that a majority in numbers, capital, and business of the banks of St. Louis, favor the passage of the Funding bill as sent by the Senste to the House.

SOCIETY.